

Expectations of the European Commission

Internal basis

- The European Union has a mature nuclear industry which contribute to the use of available energy resources within the EU.
- Nuclear safety is essential for this contribution to EU security of Supply. This is a priority and is implemented through the Regulatory framework of which the **Regulatory Authorities** and the **Technical Safety Organisations** are a major element
- For the Commission expertise is of paramount importance as illustrated by the creation of the European High Level Group of EU 27 senior regulators and the priorities of its work programme : nuclear safety, Waste management
- The Commission together with the Member States intends to contribute in setting and maintaining the benchmark for the three "S" : Safety, Security and Safeguards

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External dimension

- The Commission action is based on the existence of instruments : **Instruments for Nuclear safety Cooperation** and **Instrument for Stability** which provide the means for a structured cooperation with third countries.
- Regarding safety, INSC promotes **an effective nuclear safety culture** through “ *continuous support for regulatory bodies, technical support organizations and the reinforcement of the regulatory Framework , notably concerning the licensing activities*”. Article 2 (a)
- Technical Support Office will therefore have a strong role to play in future cooperation with new countries.

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Nuclear Safety Programmes to date

- Since 1991 TACIS implementation has provided support to the improvement to the Nuclear safety regulatory framework
- Over these years, support was granted to design safety, Regulatory and licensing activities, On-site assistance to Nuclear Power Plants including supply of equipment, Waste management and the contribution to international initiatives which include strong element related to licensing activities.

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Overall results (1)

- RISKAUDIT applied a methodology to assess the impact of the project on the improvement of nuclear regulatory system and regulatory culture.
- Indicators :
 - Maintain of an acceptable level of safety by the regulated operating organisation
 - Development and maintain of an adequate level of competence
 - Prevent degradation of safety and promote safety improvements
 - Performance of the regulatory organisation (incl. public confidence)
 - Striving for continuous improvement

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Overall results (2)

- Russia : **Good effectiveness of the nuclear assistance programmes** (legislative and regulatory framework, continuous improvement of the licensing process, emergency preparedness). In view of the programme mixing life extension, completion of NPPS under construction and development of next generation of NPPs, the cooperation should continue in selected key areas (support to Scientific Technical centre, event analysis, assessment of operational experience).
- Ukraine : **Significant progress achieved by the Regulator and its TSO**. Future assistance to focus on Regulatory response to periodic safety reviews and safety assessment of various modernisation measures, safety regulated research and feedback from all stakeholders.
- Armenia : **sustainable results have been achieved** but issues still need continued attention (staffing of ANRA)

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Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (1)

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- (a) The promotion of nuclear safety culture through:
 - support for **regulatory bodies and TSO's and the regulatory framework**
 - For currently licensed nuclear power plants on-site and other programmes aiming at safety improvements of design, operation and maintenance,
 - the safe transport, treatment and disposal of nuclear fuel and radioactive nuclear waste, and
 - strategies for decommissioning existing installations and the remediation of former nuclear sites
- (b) Promotion of **an effective regulatory frameworks and procedures to ensure adequate protection against ionizing radiations**, in particular from high activity sources;

Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (2)

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- (c) the establishment of the necessary **regulatory framework and methodologies for the implementation of nuclear safeguards**, including for the proper accounting and control of fissile materials at State and operator level;
- (d) the establishment of **effective arrangements for the prevention of accidents with radiological consequences as well as the mitigation of such consequences should they occur, and for emergency-planning, preparedness and response**, civil protection and rehabilitation measures;
- (e) measures to **promote international cooperation** (notably with the IAEA) in the above fields, including the implementation and monitoring of international Conventions and Treaties, exchange of information and training and research.

Overall Objective for the regulatory sector

The on-going objective has been that in beneficiary countries :

Regulatory authorities are endowed with full authority, financial and human resources and total independence from any conflicting interests or political interference

This Objective will be maintain in the course of the INSC implementation

A framework for future actions

- Strategy for the INSC implementation over the period 2007-2013 : **to reinforce capacities of the regulatory authorities for ensuring the stability of the regulatory framework**
- Communication “Addressing the international challenge of nuclear safety and security : **Focus on countries outside CIS**”
- Conclusion of Council **to set conditions for support** (Formal request, signature of the relevant IAEA convention, Evaluation of the assistance granted, Integrated Regulatory Review Services positively viewed, for countries having not installed generating capacities defining a road map to enhance credibility of the programme including the steps for the regulatory framework)

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Methodology for Action (1)

- For Ex-CIS countries we are aiming at defining cooperation programme with Regulatory sector with commitments of the beneficiary countries to enhance the impact and to complete what was initiated
- RAMG and EU Technical Support Organisations will be essential actors
 - To monitor the progress achieved
 - To identify next steps
 - To implement the required transfer to the partner organisations

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Methodology for Action (2)

- For countries aiming at the development of a programme to generate nuclear energy a process has been launched :
 - Information seminars
 - Exploratory missions by a Task Force (some experts from EU RAs)
 - Continuous dialogue with the RAMG
- Objective is to confirm the country readiness for cooperation and to jointly develop a cooperation programme for **creating or reinforcing the regulatory framework in the target country**

Cooperation with the IAEA

- Cooperation had been initiated in the recent years on an ad hoc basis (OSEP)
- A significant project was initiated to evaluate the safety of Ukrainian NPPs (global approach, various EC services involved) in view of Ukraine joining the South East Europe Energy Community
- Further to the Memorandum signed between the Commission and the Agency the preparation of a comprehensive programme has been launched, covering safety studies, regulatory sector and aiming at an extended geographical coverage

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Present Status

- Jordan and Egypt should be part of the AP 2008
- Morocco should be envisaged for AP 2009
- Some SE Asia countries (Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines) and Brazil have submitted ideas for cooperation. Mexico could be considered
- The improvement of the **regulatory framework, capacity building and safeguards** are major focus.
- No interference with commercial projects.

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Role for the TSOs

- TSOs have a strong experience in cooperating in the Regulatory sector
- Good experience to be transferred in licensing projects (2+2 approach)
- They are the best placed to provide experience, to follow the evolution and measure the impact
- Through the RAMG we are benefiting of a solid framework for monitoring the overall process evolution
- Capacity building will be required and the EU actors (not only the TSOs) will have a role to play. Networking of EU capacities in training should be promoted

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